

Component of Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 89-638-X no. 2010003

2006 Aboriginal Population Profiles for Selected Cities and Communities: Prairie Provinces

Article

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Regina

by Thomas Anderson

February 2010



 Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca, e-mail us at infostats@statcan.gc.ca, or telephone us, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre

Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States):

Inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Fax line	1-877-287-4369

Local or international calls:

Inquiries line	1-613-951-8116
Fax line	1-613-951-0581

Depository Services Program

Inquiries line	1-800-635-7943
Fax line	1-800-565-7757

To access this product

This product, catalogue no. 89-638-X is available for free in alternate format. To obtain a single issue visit our website at www.statcan.gc.ca and select "Publications."

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed *standards of service* that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.gc.ca under "About us" > "Providing services to Canadians."

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Regina

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2010

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

February 2010

Catalogue no. 89-638-X no. 2010003

ISSN 1920-0072

ISBN 978-1-100-14818-2

Frequency: Occasional

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0\$ value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published



Regina

2006 Aboriginal Population Profile for Regina

Did you know that...

- The Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area of Regina is young and growing. In 2006, 17,110 Aboriginal people lived there, a 9% increase from 2001.
- More than half of the Aboriginal population (56%) was under the age of 25, compared to 32% of the non-Aboriginal population.
- While Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 in Regina had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (57% versus 65%), Aboriginal people have a slightly greater tendency to return to school later in life.
- In 2006, 40% of Aboriginal men and 46% of Aboriginal women, aged 25 to 64, had completed a postsecondary education compared to 58% of non-Aboriginal men and 61% of non-Aboriginal women.
- The Aboriginal population of core working age (aged 25 to 54) in Regina was more likely to be unemployed than the non-Aboriginal population (12.0% compared to 2.9%).
- In 2006, First Nations people (aged 25 to 54) had a lower employment rate (51.4%) than the non-Aboriginal population (86.9%). The Métis employment rate was 82.2%.
- Although the median earnings (about \$35,400) of Aboriginal people in Regina who worked full time full year increased since 2000, it remained lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (about \$41,900). In 2005, Aboriginal people working full time full year earned 84% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning.
- About half of Métis people (57%) and First Nations people living off reserve (47%) in Regina rated their health as excellent or very good in 2006.
- Half of Métis (52%) and First Nations people living off reserve (49%) in Regina reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. The most commonly reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism, respiratory problems, high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke and stomach problems or intestinal ulcers.

Introduction

This report examines the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population living in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Regina.¹ The 2006 Census and 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), which provide an extensive set of data about Aboriginal people, are the data sources.

The report focuses on the **Aboriginal identity population**, which refers to those people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

The term 'First Nations' is used throughout the report to refer to people who identified as North American Indian. The term 'Aboriginal population' is used to refer to the Aboriginal identity population.

Setting the context

There were 1,172,790 Aboriginal people in Canada in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of Canada's total population.

In 2006, a total of 141,890 Aboriginal people lived in Saskatchewan, representing 15% of the provincial population.

The census metropolitan area of Regina, with 17,110 Aboriginal people, had the second largest Aboriginal population of any city in Saskatchewan in 2006—only Saskatoon had a larger Aboriginal population, at 21,535.

In 2006, 9% of the total population of Regina was Aboriginal. By comparison, Saskatoon, with a larger total population, also had an Aboriginal population that accounted for 9% of its total population, while Prince Albert had 13,570 Aboriginal people, which accounted for more than a third (34%) of that city's total population.

Between 2001 and 2006, the Aboriginal population in Regina grew by 9%, from 15,685 to 17,110 people. The First Nations population grew by 3%, while the Métis population grew by 20%.

First Nations—largest Aboriginal group in Regina

In 2006, 9,495 persons identified as First Nations people accounting for more than half (55%) of the city's Aboriginal population, another 7,185 identified as Métis, and 20 as Inuit. The Métis accounted for 42% of the Aboriginal population while Inuit accounted for less than 1%. Another 2% reported multiple or other Aboriginal responses.²

Of those who identified as First Nations people in 2006, almost all (94%) reported being a Treaty Indian or a registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada.

1. The geographic area covered in this report is the census metropolitan area of Regina. A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a large urban centre. Census metropolitan areas are formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. For maps, see: http://geodepot.statcan.gc.ca/2006/13011619/13011619_030118200519/03130103010320/1911/03130120705-02.pdf.

2. Includes people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity group and those who reported being a registered or Treaty Indian and/or member of an Indian band or First Nation without reporting an Aboriginal identity.

About the data sources

The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The most recent census was on May 16, 2006.

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) was conducted between October 2006 and March 2007. The survey provides extensive data on Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations children aged 6 to 14 and those aged 15 and over living in urban, rural and northern locations across Canada. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey was designed to provide data on the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal people in Canada (excluding reserves).

It was possible to report both single and multiple responses to the Aboriginal identity questions on the census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. Census data used in this article for First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are based on the single responses only. Total Aboriginal identity population counts include people who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and/or those who reported being a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation. The Aboriginal Peoples Survey data represent a combination of both the single and multiple Aboriginal identity populations.

Data have been provided for the total Aboriginal identity population and in some cases they have been broken down by Aboriginal group, sex and age group. For Aboriginal groups where the census count of the population aged 15 years and over is 200 or less, only the census count has been provided. No further data are shown due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

A young population

The Aboriginal population living in Regina is younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 2006, the median age³ of the Aboriginal population in Regina was 22 years, compared to about 39 years for the non-Aboriginal population.

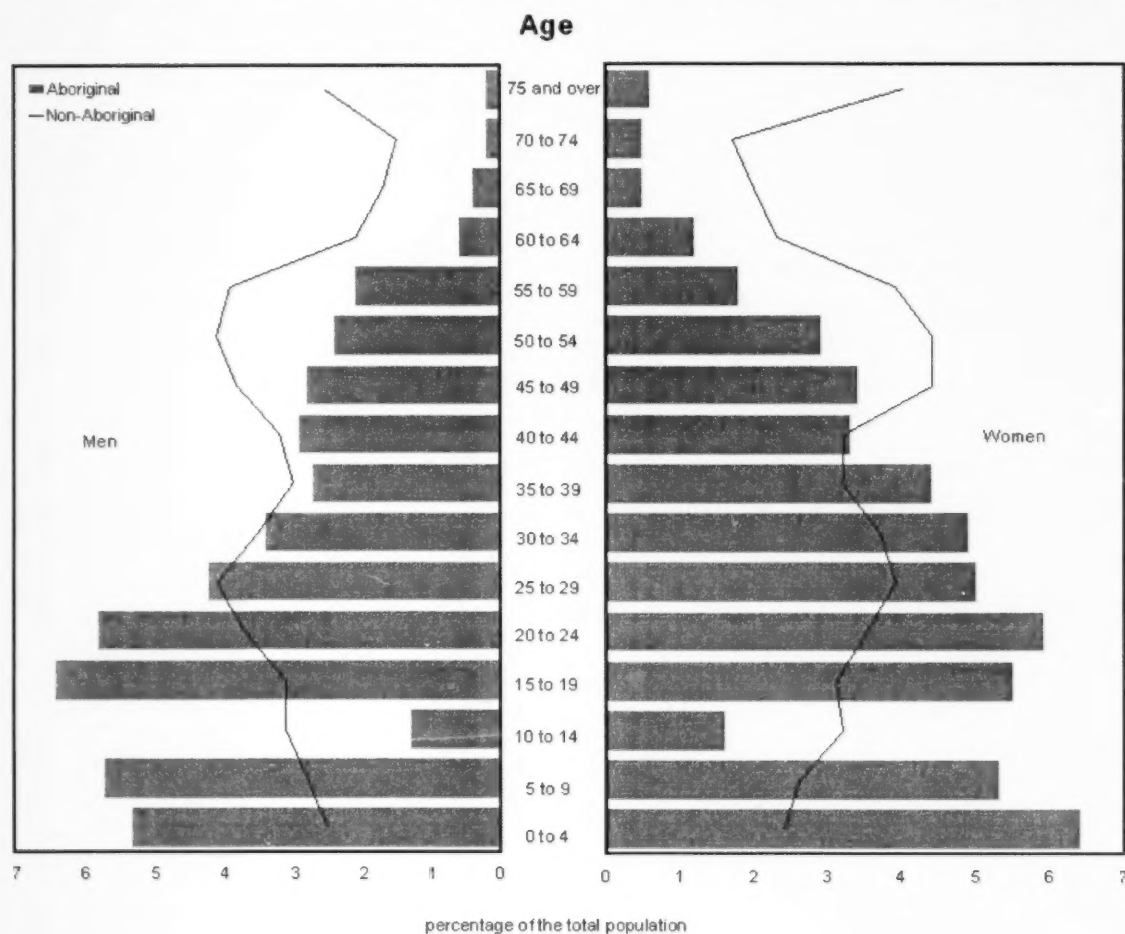
In 2006, more than half (56%) Aboriginal people were under the age of 25, compared to 32% of non-Aboriginal people. Furthermore, only 2% of Aboriginal people were 65 years and over, compared to 13% of the non-Aboriginal population. More than one-third (35%) of Aboriginal people in Regina were under the age of 15, compared to 16% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (chart 1). For more details on the age distribution, see table 1 in the appendix.

Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under represented 17% of the census metropolitan area's children. Four in 10 (40%) First Nations people were 14 years of age and under, compared to over one in four (27%) Métis.

3. The median age is the point where exactly one-half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

Chart 1

Population pyramids for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, Regina, 2006



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Aboriginal children more likely to live with a lone parent

In 2006, four in 10 Aboriginal children aged 14 and under (39%) lived with both parents. Compared with their non-Aboriginal peers, Aboriginal children were more likely to live with a lone mother (45% versus 16%), a lone father (7% versus 3%), a grandparent (with no parent present) (4% versus less than 1%) or with another relative (5% versus less than 1%) (see table 2 in the appendix).

Aboriginal youth less likely to be attending school

Overall, in 2006, Aboriginal youth aged 15 to 24 living in Regina had lower school attendance rates than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (57% versus 65%). However, Aboriginal people have a slightly greater tendency to return to school later in life than do non-Aboriginal people. For example, 10% of Aboriginal men and 14% of women 35 years of age and older⁴ were attending school in 2006, compared to 5% of non-Aboriginal men and 6% of women (see table 3 in the appendix).

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey found that among the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan (excluding reserves), men and women had different reasons for not completing high school. For young Aboriginal men aged 15 to 34, the most commonly reported reason was 'wanted to work' followed by 'had to work' while Aboriginal women reported 'pregnancy/taking care of children' followed by 'bored with school.'

Aboriginal people less likely to complete postsecondary and secondary schooling

Aboriginal men (40%) and women (46%) aged 25 to 64 were less likely to have completed a postsecondary education than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (58% and 61%, respectively). Postsecondary education includes a trades certificate, a college diploma or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Among Aboriginal men who completed a postsecondary education, the largest number did so with a trades credential while Aboriginal women were more likely to obtain a college diploma. The non-Aboriginal population was more likely to obtain a university certificate, diploma or degree (see text table 1).

In 2006, about one-quarter of Aboriginal men (26%) and Aboriginal women (23%), aged 25 to 64 years, had less than a high school education, compared to 13% of non-Aboriginal men and 10% of non-Aboriginal women.

Text table 1

Highest level of educational attainment of people aged 25 to 64 years, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Regina, 2006

Level of education	Aboriginal population		Non-Aboriginal population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	26.4	23.3	13.0	10.3
High school	33.2	30.3	28.7	28.5
Total postsecondary	40.1	46.4	58.3	61.1
Trades	14.4	10.3	14.4	7.7
College	12.3	17.7	14.3	21.6
University certificate or diploma below bachelor ¹	3.7	4.6	4.9	6.9
University degree (at bachelor's level or above)	9.9	13.7	24.6	24.9

1. The overall quality of data for the 'highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable in the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of data from the category 'university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' should be aware that the 2006 Census showed unexpected growth in this category, compared with 2001. We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details, see: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

4. A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

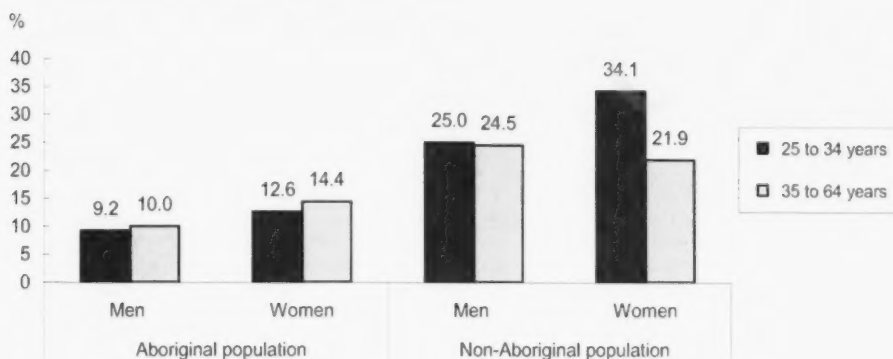
Aboriginal women in Regina more likely to obtain a university degree than their male counterparts

In Regina, 13% of young Aboriginal women aged 25 to 34 reported having a university degree, compared to 9% of their male counterparts. (This includes all certificates, diplomas or degrees at the bachelor's level or above.) Furthermore, older Aboriginal women (35 to 64 years of age) were also more likely to have a university degree than Aboriginal men 35 to 64 years of age (14% versus 10%) (see chart 2).

Regardless of their age group or sex, Aboriginal people living in Regina in 2006, were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a university degree.

Chart 2

Percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 25 to 34 and 35 to 64 years of age with a university degree, Regina, 2006

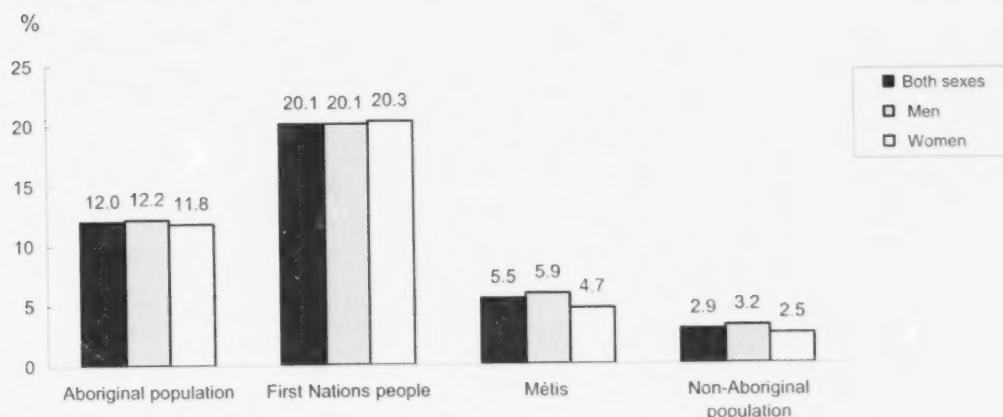


Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Higher unemployment rates

In 2006, the unemployment rate⁵ for the Aboriginal core working age population (aged 25 to 54) in Regina was four times higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (12.0% compared to 2.9%). The unemployment rates for First Nations people (20.1%) and Métis (5.5%) were also higher than that of the non-Aboriginal population (2.9%).

5. The unemployment rate for a particular group is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census day (May 16, 2006).

Chart 3**Unemployment rates for people aged 25 to 54 years, by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Regina, 2006**

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Youth unemployment

Unemployment rates were higher for Regina's young people than for those of core working age (25 to 54 years), across all identity groups. In 2006, 30.9% of First Nations youth aged 15 to 24 years were unemployed, as were 13.4% of Métis youth, and 9.8% of non-Aboriginal youth (see table 4 in the appendix).

Employment among Aboriginal people

Another measure of labour market performance is the employment rate⁶. In 2006, First Nations people aged 25 to 54 living in Regina had lower employment rates (51.4%) than the non-Aboriginal population (86.9%). The Métis employment rate was 82.2%. In 2006, Aboriginal men (73.2%) had higher employment rates than Aboriginal women (60.1%) (see table 5 in the appendix).

Aboriginal people less likely to be working full time full year

Just over three in 10 (31%) Aboriginal people who lived in Regina were working full time full year⁷ in 2005. This percentage is lower than that of the non-Aboriginal population (44%).

Men were more likely than women to be full-time full-year workers. More than one-third (35%) of Aboriginal men and half (50%) of non-Aboriginal men worked full time full year compared to 27% of Aboriginal women and 39% of non-Aboriginal women.

Métis men (43%) in the Regina labour force were more likely than Métis women (34%) and First Nations men (27%) to be working full time full year in 2005. First Nations men (27%) were also more likely to be working full time full year than First Nations women (21%) (see text table 2).

6. The employment rate refers to the number of employed people, in a given group, as a percentage of the total population in that group.

7. The term 'full-time full-year workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in 2005 for pay or in self-employment.

Text table 2**Percentage of full-time full-year workers, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity and sex, Regina, 2005**

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	30.6	34.8	27.2
First Nations people	23.6	27.1	21.2
Métis	38.1	42.8	33.9
Non-Aboriginal population	44.1	49.5	39.0

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Occupations in 'sales and services' and 'business, finance and administrative' most prevalent

In studying the labour market of a given area, it is helpful to examine its occupational⁸ make-up. In 2006, the two most common occupational categories⁹ for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour forces in Regina were 'sales and service' and 'business, finance and administrative'. However, the kinds of jobs people hold differ for men and women. Men were more likely than women to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' while women were more likely to work in 'business, finance and administrative occupations'. This holds true for both the Aboriginal and the non-Aboriginal populations in Regina.

In 2006, Aboriginal men were somewhat more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to work in 'trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations' (31% versus 25%). Aboriginal women were somewhat more likely than non-Aboriginal women to have 'sales and service' jobs (35% versus 27%) (see table 6 in the appendix).

Earnings gap remains constant

In 2000, the median earnings¹⁰ of full-time full-year Aboriginal earners in Regina (measured in 2005 dollars) were about \$33,700. By 2005, this had increased to approximately \$35,400. However, despite the increase in earnings among Aboriginal people who worked full time full year in 2005, they continued to earn less than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. In 2000, Aboriginal people in Regina working full time full year earned 84% of what their non-Aboriginal counterparts were earning. By 2005, this percentage had not changed (see table 7 in the appendix).

8. Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

9. Occupations contained within the categories can cover a broad range of skill levels. For example, the business and finance occupation category includes professional occupations requiring a university degree, as well as clerical occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent.

10. Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Total income lower for Aboriginal people

The census collects a number of measures of income that help in understanding the economic situation of a population. Earnings data have been provided for the population working full time full year in 2005. It is also useful to look at total income¹¹ as sources of income go beyond that of employment. In 2005, Aboriginal people with income in Regina (19%) were less likely than the non-Aboriginal population (36%) to have a total income of \$40,000 and over. In 2005, Aboriginal women had a lower median income (\$17,017) than Aboriginal men (\$19,160) (see table 8 in the appendix).

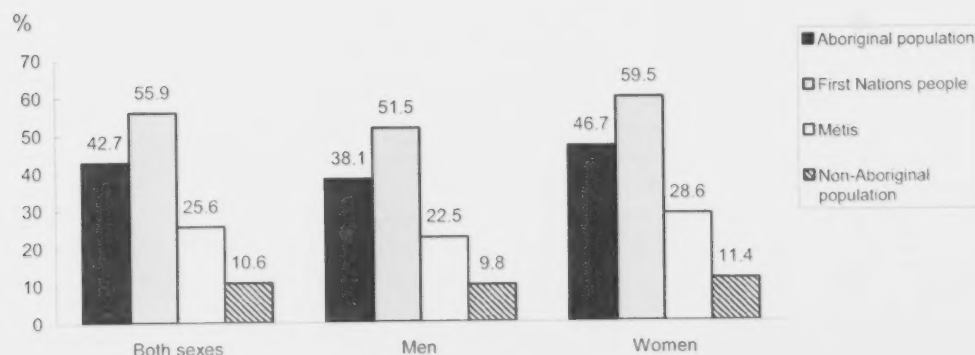
Additionally, in Regina, 10% of the Aboriginal population aged 15 years and over and 4% of their non-Aboriginal counterparts reported having no income in 2005 (data not shown).

Percentage of Aboriginal people in Regina living below the low income cut-off greater than non-Aboriginal population

Statistics Canada uses the concept of low income cut-off (LICO)¹² to indicate an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family. In 2005, in Regina over four in 10 (43%) of Aboriginal people were living under the LICO, compared to 11% of non-Aboriginal people. In addition, more than half (52%) of Aboriginal children (aged 14 years and under) in Regina were living under the LICO, compared to 13% of non-Aboriginal children (data not shown). These data are based on the **before-tax** LICO.

Chart 4

Proportion of persons living below the before-tax low income cut-off by Aboriginal identity group and sex, Regina, 2005



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

11. Total income refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over: wages and salaries (total), net farm income, net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, Old Age Security Pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan, benefits from Employment Insurance, other income from government sources, dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income, retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement income funds (RRIFs), other money income.

12. The low income cut-off is a statistical measure of the income threshold level below which Canadians are estimated to devote at least one-fifth more of their income than the average family to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing. For the 2005 matrix of low income before-tax cut-offs and additional information, please refer to the *2006 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue no. 92-566-X.

Almost two-thirds of Regina's Aboriginal population moved at least once between 2001 and 2006

The census counts people where they are living on one particular day. On May 16, 2006 (the date of the 2006 Census) there were 17,110 Aboriginal people living in the census metropolitan area of Regina. This count does not include all of the Aboriginal people who may have lived in Regina at some point during the year, but only those who were living in Regina on that particular day.¹³

Moreover, many people move between communities—for example, someone might move from a reserve community to a large city and back again within the same year. In Regina, in 2006, about one-third (35%) of the Aboriginal population had lived at the same address five years ago, compared to 61% of the non-Aboriginal population. From 2001 to 2006, 44% of Aboriginal people had moved at least once within Regina while 21% had moved to Regina from another community. A community may refer to another municipality, or a reserve, or a rural area (see table 9 in the appendix).

When asked on the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey why they moved to their current city, town or community, most Aboriginal people, aged 15 and over, in Saskatchewan (excluding reserves) reported family-related reasons, followed by work-related reasons.

Decrease in the number of Aboriginal people living in homes requiring major repairs, while the number of those in crowded dwellings has increased

In Regina, more than one in eight (14%) Aboriginal people lived in homes requiring major repairs¹⁴ in 2006, compared to 17% in 2001. In comparison, the share of Regina's non-Aboriginal population living in dwellings in need of major repairs was unchanged at 7% in both 2006 and 2001 (see table 10 in the appendix).

The share of Aboriginal people living in crowded¹⁵ homes increased to 9% in 2006 from 6% in 2001. The comparable rates for the non-Aboriginal population were about 1% in both 2006 and 2001.

13. For example, students who return to live with their parents during the year are included at their parents' address, even if they lived elsewhere while attending school or working at a summer job.

14. Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgment of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

15. Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Majority report being healthy

The majority of First Nations adults (aged 15 and over) living off reserve in Regina rated their health as excellent, very good or good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, half (47%) of the adult First Nations population living off reserve gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good, and 29% of First Nations people reported that their health was good.

Similarly, the majority of Métis (aged 15 and over) living in Regina rated their health as excellent, very good or good in 2006. When asked as part of the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey whether their health was excellent, very good, good, fair or poor, 57% of the adult Métis population gave themselves a rating of excellent or very good. Furthermore, 26% of Métis people reported that their health was good.

Half of First Nations and Métis people live with one or more chronic conditions

The 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey also inquired about chronic conditions¹⁶ that had been diagnosed by a health professional. Close to half of First Nations (49%) adults (aged 15 and over) living off reserve in Regina reported that they had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Among the First Nations adult population living off reserve, the most frequently reported conditions were: arthritis or rheumatism (19%), high blood pressure, heart problems or effects of a stroke (17%) and respiratory problems (14%).¹⁷

Among the Métis adult population (aged 15 and over) living in Regina, 52% had been diagnosed with at least one chronic condition. Arthritis or rheumatism was the most commonly reported condition affecting 19% of adults, followed by respiratory problems (18%), stomach problems or intestinal ulcers (16%) and high blood pressure and heart problems or effects of a stroke (15%).

16. Chronic conditions were those that had lasted or were expected to last six months or more and had been diagnosed by a health professional.

17. Respiratory problems include asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

Further Statistics Canada products related to Aboriginal peoples

The following list provides links to several products related to the Aboriginal peoples from the 2006 Census of Population, the 2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey (ACS):

2006 Census of Population

Aboriginal Peoples in Canada in 2006: Inuit, Métis and First Nations, 2006 Census: Findings

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/analysis/aboriginal/index.cfm>

2006 Census: Highlight tables

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/index-eng.cfm>

2006 Census Topic Based Tabulations – Aboriginal peoples

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/topics/SubTopics.cfm?Temporal=2006&APATH=3&THEME=73&FREE=0&GRP=1>

Aboriginal Population Profile, 2006 Census

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/profiles/aboriginal/Index.cfm?Lang=E>

2006 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and 2006 Aboriginal Children's Survey

Analytical Articles

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/SB-as-sa.cfm?lang=eng>

2006 Profile of Aboriginal Children, Youth and Adults

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/89-635/index.cfm?Lang=eng>

Appendix

Table 1
Age and sex distribution of Aboriginal identity and non-Aboriginal populations, Regina, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total ages	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	48.5	51.5
0 to 4	11.8	5.3	6.4	4.9	2.5	2.4
5 to 9	11.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	2.8	2.6
10 to 14	11.9	6.4	5.5	6.2	3.1	3.1
under 15	34.7	17.5	17.3	16.5	8.4	8.1
15 to 19	11.7	5.8	5.9	7.1	3.7	3.5
20 to 24	9.3	4.2	5.0	8.0	4.1	3.9
under 25	55.7	27.5	28.2	31.7	16.2	15.5
25 to 29	8.3	3.4	4.9	7.1	3.5	3.7
30 to 34	7.0	2.7	4.4	6.2	3.0	3.2
35 to 39	6.3	2.9	3.3	6.4	3.2	3.2
40 to 44	6.2	2.8	3.4	8.2	3.8	4.4
45 to 49	5.4	2.4	2.9	8.5	4.1	4.4
50 to 54	4.0	2.1	1.8	7.8	3.9	3.9
55 to 59	2.9	1.3	1.6	6.4	3.1	3.2
60 to 64	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.4	2.1	2.3
65 and over	2.5	0.8	1.6	13.4	5.7	7.7
65 to 69	1.0	0.4	0.5	3.6	1.7	2.0
70 to 74	0.7	0.2	0.5	3.2	1.5	1.7
75 and over	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.5	2.5	4.0

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 2
Living arrangements of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, Regina, 2006

Living arrangements	Aboriginal children	Non-Aboriginal children
	percent	
Total - children 14 years and under¹	100.0	100.0
Total living with at least one parent	90.2	99.4
Living with two parents ²	38.5	80.5
Living with a lone mother	44.9	15.8
Living with a lone father	6.8	3.0
Total living with a grandparent (no parent present)	4.2	0.2
Total living with another relative	5.1	0.3

1. 'Total - children 14 years and under' includes the category 'Total living with non-relatives.'

2. 'Living with two parents' includes those living with stepparents. Information on stepparents is not available separately.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 3
School attendance rates of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, by sex and age group, Regina, 2006

Age groups	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total - 15 and over	28.4	26.2	30.3	18.3	18.0	18.5
15 to 24	56.5	54.5	58.1	64.8	62.1	67.6
25 to 34	20.4	13.6	24.1	18.9	18.2	19.7
35 to 44	15.9	12.6	18.3	9.0	7.9	10.0
45 and over	9.7	8.0	11.1	3.9	3.5	4.3

Note(s):

A new version of the school attendance question was used in the 2006 Census. Studies on data certification showed important variations with previous censuses and with the Labour Force Survey. It appears that the 2006 Census could have overestimated the school attendance for the population aged 45 years and over. We recommend users of the attendance at school variable interpret the 2006 Census results with caution. For more details on the changes to the questionnaire for the Education module, see:

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/info/education-eng.cfm>.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 4
Unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 years, by sex and population group, Regina, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	19.6	21.6	18.3
First Nations people	30.9	34.6	28.2
Métis	13.4	12.9	13.8
Non-Aboriginal population	9.8	11.1	8.5

Note(s):

The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 5
Employment rates of people aged 25 to 54 years, by sex and population group, Regina, 2006

Population groups	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent		
Total Aboriginal population	65.9	73.2	60.1
First Nations people	51.4	60.8	44.8
Métis	82.2	85.4	79.0
Non-Aboriginal population	86.9	89.3	84.7

Note(s):

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population, in that particular group.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 6
Occupational distribution of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal experienced labour force 15 years of age and older, Regina, 2006

Occupational categories	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
All occupations¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management	6.5	9.3	4.1	9.8	12.1	7.4
Business, finance and administrative	20.1	9.7	30.1	22.0	12.2	32.2
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	3.2	4.6	2.1	6.8	10.0	3.4
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	12.2	7.6	16.7	9.2	6.0	12.6
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	2.7	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.5
Sales and service	32.2	29.4	35.0	24.5	22.0	27.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	16.2	30.5	2.4	13.7	25.4	1.6
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.0	3.3	0.7

1. 'All occupations' includes the categories 'health' and 'occupations unique to primary industry' and 'occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities'. These occupational categories are not shown separately due to potential data quality issues that can result from small counts that arise when several variables are cross-tabulated.

Note(s):

'Occupation' refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 7
Median earnings, in 2005 constant dollars, of full-time full-year earners by population group, Regina, 2000 and 2005

Sex	2000		2005	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	dollars			
Both sexes	33,706	40,330	35,362	41,882
Men	39,235	46,461	37,507	47,323
Women	31,435	35,024	33,106	37,395

Note(s):

Median earnings are earnings levels that divide the population into two halves, i.e., half of the population receiving less than this amount, and half, more. Earnings or employment income refers to the income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. The earnings in 2000 and 2005 are calculated in constant dollars for the year 2005.

Full-time full-year earners worked 49 to 52 weeks during the year preceding the census, mainly full-time (i.e., 30 hours or more per week). Individuals with self-employment income are included. Those living in institutions are excluded.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 8

Median income and distribution of total income of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age or older with income, Regina, 2005

Median income and distribution	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Population 15 years and over with an income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$20,000	54.7	51.9	56.9	34.2	28.2	39.7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	26.0	24.5	27.2	30.2	27.1	33.1
\$40,000 and over	19.2	23.6	16.0	35.6	44.7	27.2
Median income (\$)	\$17,842	\$19,160	\$17,017	\$30,063	\$35,915	\$25,710

Note(s):

Median income (of individuals) - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. In this report, the term 'income' refers to the total money income received from various sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 9

Mobility status of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people 5 years of age or older, by sex, Regina, 2006

Mobility status	Aboriginal population			Non-Aboriginal population		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	percent					
Total population 5 years of age or older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived at same address (dwelling) 5 years ago	35.1	35.5	34.7	60.8	60.9	60.6
Lived in same community but at a different address (dwelling)	44.2	43.7	44.7	25.8	25.7	25.9
Lived in a different community	20.7	20.9	20.6	13.5	13.4	13.5

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2006.

Table 10
Housing conditions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, Regina, 2001 and 2006

Housing conditions	2001		2006	
	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population	Aboriginal population	Non-Aboriginal population
	percent			
Population living in crowded dwellings	6.3	1.2	8.8	1.2
Population living in dwellings in need of major repairs	17.3	7.1	14.1	7.2

Note(s):

Crowding is defined as more than one person per room. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Dwellings in need of major repairs are those that, in the judgement of the respondent, require major repairs to such things as defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and/or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.